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THE SIXTH SATELLITE OF *JUPITER*.

Owing to its brightness, the sixth satellite has been photographed readily in ten minutes with the Crossley reflector. Plates have been obtained on thirty-six nights, the last observation being on March 22d. The planet is now too near the Sun for the satellite to be observed.

A preliminary investigation of the orbit shows the inclination to the ecliptic and the planet's equator to be about 30° . It has a period of about two hundred and fifty days, its mean distance being about seven million miles.

It is not possible to say yet with certainty what the direction of its orbital motion is.

The large inclination of the orbits of both the sixth and seventh satellites to the plane of the planet's equator suggests that these bodies have not always belonged to *Jupiter*, but that they may be captures.

The actual diameter of these satellites can not be measured, but the brightness indicates a diameter for the sixth of one hundred miles or less.

C. D. PERRINE.

1905, March 30.

THE SEVENTH SATELLITE OF *JUPITER*.

An examination of negatives of the sixth satellite taken with the Crossley reflector on January 2d, 3d, and 4th, showed a much fainter object which apparently belong to *Jupiter*. It was then north and west of *Jupiter*, and its motion was toward the planet. The difficulties which presented themselves in determining the true character of the sixth satellite were greater in the case of the new one. Being so much fainter, observations were much more difficult to secure, owing to the long exposures required. Its motion was likewise harder to interpret. However, observations on February 21st and 22d made it clear that it belonged to *Jupiter*.

The seventh satellite is not shown on the negatives of December, it being just outside those fields.

Observations have been secured on twenty nights, the last being on March 9th.

A preliminary investigation of its orbit shows it to be quite eccentric, the mean distance from *Jupiter* being about six mil-